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# (9) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

10特許出願公開

# ⑩公開特許公報(A)

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(全 7 頁)

## ⑤天体望遠鏡の光学系

20特

昭55-155182

20出

昭55(1980)11月6日

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舟計師※○駆曲 <u>の後群レンズ</u> 天体望遠鏡対物レンズを装脱自在にするため 化、 複数のレンメから構成される正の焦点距離 (f1)、アナンバー (P1) を有する前群レンメはこれ 自体が収差補正され、天体留遠鏡の対物レンズと して使用することができ、この前群レンメに対し て正のレンメと負のレンメを空気間隔をとつて配 置し、正の焦点距離(√2)を有する後期レンスを大 <u>光学系</u> きな空気間隔をとつて配催して得られる<del>財物と</del> **坐**の無点距離 (ƒ)、後群レンズの前面から前群レ ンメの焦点位置までの距離を(4)とすると、

$$2.0 < \frac{f_1}{f_2} < 6.0$$
 ..... (2)

$$8 \leq \mathbb{F}_1 \leq 15$$
 .....(3)

$$0.05 f_1 \le L \le 0.2 f_1 \cdot \cdots (4)$$

の諸条件を簡足した天体銀選鏡の光学系。 3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は天体望遠鏡対物レンスの無点位置の手 前、通り位置に正の焦点距離を有する後群レンズ を配置し、しかも、この後群レンズは補正レンズ としてアダプター形式に使用可能にし、対物レン ズのアナンパーを明るくし、更に像面愛曲、コマ 収差を改善せしめる目的のために創作された天体 望遠鏡の光学系に係るものであり、その目的とす るところは、1台の天体望遠鏡で二根の使い方が できる光学系としたものである。

天体望遠鏡の対物レンズは負の像面醤曲とコマ 収差が残存しているため狭歯角に使用されている。 接眼レンスも対物レンスと同様に負の像面醤曲を 有するため眼視觀測、又、写真撮影にないても対 物レンズの像面を平坦化されることが望まれる。

本発明は上記の要望を構足するために構成され たもので、複数枚のレンズから構成される正の無 点距離(力)、アナンパー(石)を有する前群レンメ はこれ自体が収整補正されており、天体製遺籬の

対物レンズとして使用することができ、この前群 レンズに対して正のレンスと負のレンスを空気間 隔をとつて配慮し、正の焦点阻離(f<sub>2</sub>)を有する後 ..........(t/). 群レンズとは大きな空気間隔をとつて配置して得 、光学系」 ちれる<del>対策センゴ</del>の無点距離(f)、後群レンゴの 前面から前群レンメの焦点位置までの距離を(L) とすると、

$$1.0 < \frac{h}{f} < 3.0$$
 .....(1)

$$2.0 < f_{2/2} < 6.0$$
 .....(2)

$$B \leq F_1 \leq 15$$
 ············ (5)

$$0.05 f_1 \le \ell \le 0.2 f_1 \cdots (4)$$

の錯条件を裔足した天体望遠鏡の光学系としたも のである。(第1凶参照)

上記説明中、条件(1)のゲーは後年レンスの前 **鮮レンメ焦点距離に対しての縮小倍率の逆数を現** わし、この範囲の最大値を越えた場合は、後罪レ ンズの各面の曲率半径が小さくなるため、コマ収 巻、非点収差の補正が困難となる。又、最小値を 越した場合は、1台の天体望遠鏡を二様に用いる と云り点から考えると利点がたくたる。

条件(2)により前群及び後群レンスの空気間隔 を大きく保つことにより後癖レンズを補助レンス として独立させ、アダプター形式にする方式も可 能になり、アダプターレンスとして前群レンスの ▼ナンペーが8より大きな斑製の天体望遠鏡に要 着しても像面彎曲の収差を良好に補正し、かつ、 使用される対物レンズのアナンバーを明るくする ことができる。

条件(4)は後鮮レンズの配置を規正し、前群レ ンメが有する上配条件(3)の範囲内のアナンバー と関係し、条件(4)の範囲内の数値を選定すると とによつて収差を良好に保つた状態で、適つた後 御魚点距離を得る。

は、とれ自体収差補正がされており、天体級遠鏡 対物レンズとして使用することができるものであ

上記の如く(1)(2)(3)の諸条件を満足する任意

の焦点距離の前群レンズにアダプター形式の後群 レンズを要増すると、アナンパーは P1×元 と明 るくすることができ、コマ収差、像面費曲収差を 良好に補正できる天体留遠郷対物レンズとなしり るものである。 疾ョナれば、1台の天体望遠鏡に アダプターとして發節レンズを使用することによ り、アナンバーの異なる2台の天体温速鏡として 使用することが可能となる光学系である。

次に、本発明の実施例を示す。

## 实施例 (一)

 $(L_1)(L_2)$  の前群レンズと、 $(L_3)(L_4)$  の後群レン メよりなり、(毎2凶参照)

f = 824.323 mm;

後偏無点距離 Bf= 52.928 mm

アナンバー P= 10.5

前群レンズの焦点距離

 $f_1 = 1,200.00$ 

後爾無点距離 B/1=1,191.790 ##

後鮮レンズの焦点距離.

f2 = 241.372 =

F<sub>1</sub> = 15

**校翻集点距離 8/2= 218.735 €** 

Ä	90 88	Ω α	80 80 ♣	80 60 80	•			
P	1,43387	1,6213	1.63834	1.74	( 🚾 ) 📆	(1) 1992	) 無 <b>扩</b> 码	٠
·	d = 10	d <sub>3</sub> = 7 d <sub>4</sub> = 1,092,8324	մ₅== 5 մ <sub>6</sub> == 7,866	ور ا ا	<b>ガァン 大の各面の曲路半角</b>	<b>はレンメ肉厚及び空気間隔</b>	おる様の粒十るアンメの抵抗的	ゴレンメのナット数。
		Rg = -361.182 Rg = -1,869.71	R <sub>6</sub> = +121.8 R <sub>6</sub> = -169.7 R <sub>7</sub> = -140.0	8	{R <sub>1</sub> ~ R <sub>8</sub> tt	d ~ d, 11t	T.	יים דורי
	を借っ て に、説 。	_ <b>5</b> °_	森 # フン こ 場 場 を を	<b>3</b>	# Er			

尚、上記実施例の収差は第3図に示す。

上記実施例は前群レンズと補助レンズの後群レンズを組合せたものであるが、次に前群レンズのみで後群レンズのアダブターを外した場合の収差の比較示す。

前群レンズのみでは焦点距離が上配実施例より 長いため、同一焦点距離として比較すると収差の 比較上わかり易いので、前群レンズのデータに りった例をかけて得られたレンズ系のデータを 下記に示す。尚、レンズ系の外観図を第4図に、 これが収差を第5図に示す。

f' = 824.323 m

被領無点距離 
$$Bf' = 818.688$$
 m  $F \neq \nu$   $P \neq \nu$   $P' = 10.5$  m  $d \qquad \nu d$   $P = 10.5$  m  $d \qquad \nu d$   $P = 10.5$   $P = 10.$ 

焦点距離

尚、上記実施例の収差は第7図に示す。

上記実施例は前番レンズと補助レンズの後番レンズを組合せたものであるが、次に前番レンズのみて後番レンズのアダプターを外した場合の収差の比較を示す。

前群レンズのみでは無点距離が上配実施例より 長いため、同一焦点距離として比較すると収差の 比較上わかり易いので、前群レンズのデータに が、の比例をかけて得られたレンズ系のデータを 下記に示す。尚、レンズ系の外観図を編8図に、 これが収差図を第9図に示す。

第 点 距 雕

後個無点距離

$$P + y = 0.5$$
 $R_1 = +243.269$ 
 $R_2 = -129.520$ 
 $R_2 = 0.12$ 

.4<sub>3</sub>= 5.0

f' = 439.642 mg

1.5213 52.6

Bf' = 432,221

実施例(二)

(L<sub>1</sub>)(L<sub>2</sub>) の前群レンズと、(L<sub>3</sub>)(L<sub>4</sub>) の後群レン ズよりなり、(第6図参照)

> 無点距離 f=439.642 mm 後 開 焦点距離 Bf= 52.928 mm アナンバー F= 5.5

前群レンズの焦点距離 f<sub>1</sub> = 640.00 mm

◆ 後卿焦点距離 B/1 = 829.197 mm

• Fナンバー F₁= 8.0

後群レンズ・・・・・ は実施例(一) の 後群レンズと同じ

•		• '	nid	νd
R <sub>1</sub> =+354.133	<del>آ</del> ه	14.5573	1.43387	95.2
朝 B <sub>2</sub> =-188.546 レ ン R <sub>3</sub> =-190.773	d <sub>2</sub> =	0.1747		
X L2 R4=-672.8086	d <sub>3</sub> == 5	7.2786 30.23863	1,5215	52.6
後 野 R <sub>6</sub> =-169.7	d <sub>5</sub> =	5.0	7.63854	55.4
ν B <sub>y</sub> =-140.0	d <sub>6</sub> ==	7.866	-	
. ≠ L <sub>k</sub> R <sub>g</sub> = ∞	d,j≕	3.0	7.74	28.3

#### 4 。 図面の簡単な説明

尚、図中符号 (L<sub>2</sub>) (L<sub>2</sub>) ・・・ 前群レンズ

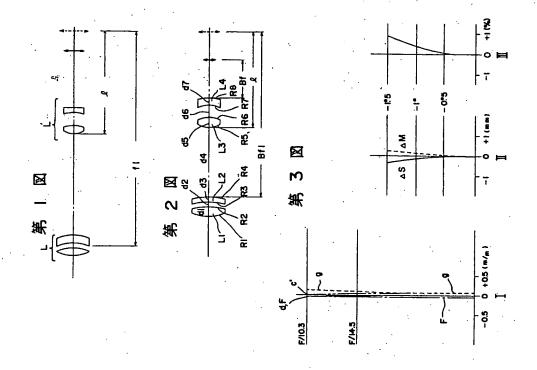
(し3)(し4)・・・ 後群レンス

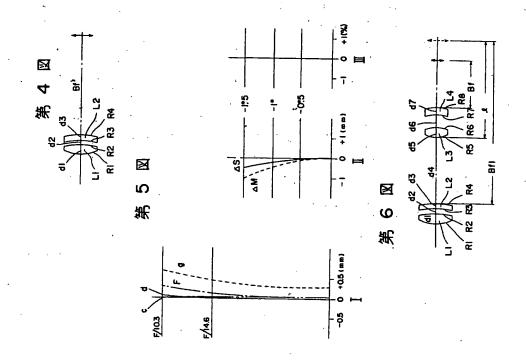
特許出超人

株式会社 五藤光学研究所

代 選 人.

神 保 勉 (外1名)





#### 手 続 補 正 甞 (方式)

昭和58年4月10日

特許庁長官 島田 春 内内 脳

- 1. 事件の表示 昭和55年特許顧第155182号
- 2. 発明の名称 天体望遠鏡の光学系
- 3。補正をする者

事件との関係 特許出願人

₹

183

住 所

東京都府中市矢崎町 4 丁目 1 6 番地

名 称

株式会社 五事光学研究所

4. 代 理 人

7 154

住所

東京都世田谷区若林2丁目32番23号

氏 名

(5569)神

5。補正命令の日付

昭和56年3月5日

6。神正の対象 委任状、明細書の図面の簡単な説明の項及び

乔什図面

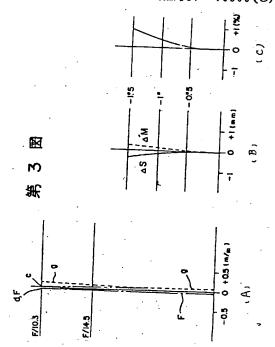
56. 4 10

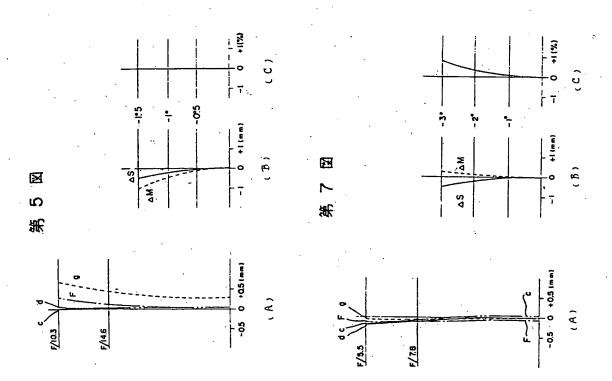
#### 7。補正の内容

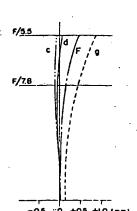
- (1) 委任状「別紙の通り」
- (2) 明細書中、図面の簡単な説明を次の通り補正する。

「4.図面の簡単な説明

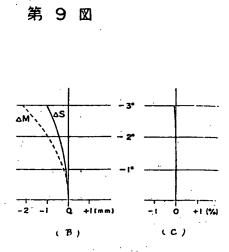
尚、図中符号 (L<sub>1</sub>)(L<sub>2</sub>) ···· 前群レンズ (L<sub>3</sub>)(L<sub>4</sub>) ···· 後群レンズ







( A )



ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE OPTICAL SYSTEM

Japanese Unexamined Patent No. Sho-57-79909

Laid-open on: May 19, 1982

Application No. Sho-55-155182

Filed on: November 6, 1980

Inventor: Shoichi ARAYA

Applicant: GOTO OPTICAL MFG. CO.

#### SPECIFICATION

1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE OPTICAL SYSTEM

#### 2. WHAT IS CLAIMED IS;

An astronomical telescope optical system, wherein, in order to make a rear lens group of an astronomical telescope objective lens attachable and detachable, a front lens group that is composed of a plurality of lenses and has a positive focal length  $(f_1)$  and f-number  $(F_1)$  is corrected for aberrations itself and can be used as an objective lens of the astronomical telescope, and a positive lens and a negative lens are arranged in this front lens group while leaving an air space, and a rear lens group having a positive focal length  $(f_2)$  is disposed while leaving a large air space, and when the focal length of an optical

system thus obtained is defined as (f) and the distance from the front surface of the rear lens group to the focal point of the front lens group is defined as ( $\ell$ ), the following conditions are satisfied:

- $1.0 < f_1/f < 3.0 \cdots (1)$
- $2.0 < f_1/f_2 < 6.0 \cdots (2)$
- $8 \leq F_1 \leq 15 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (3)$
- $0.05 f_1 \le \ell \le 0.2 f_1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4)$

## 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an astronomical telescope optical system invented for the purpose that a rear lens group having a positive focal length is disposed at a proper position in front of the focal point of an astronomical telescope objective lens, and this rear lens group is made available as a correcting lens of an adapter type, the f-number of the objective lens is improved, and furthermore, curvature of field and coma aberration are improved, and the object of the invention is to provide an optical system which can be used in two ways in one astronomical telescope.

An astronomical telescope objective lens has been used for a narrow angle of field since negative curvature of field and coma aberration remains therein. Since an eyepiece also has negative curvature of field as in the case with the objective lens, it has been demanded to make the image surface of the objective lens plane in visual observation and photographing.

The present invention has been made in order to satisfy the abovementioned demands, a front lens group that is composed of a plurality of lenses and has a positive focal length  $(f_1)$  and f-number  $(F_1)$  is corrected for aberrations itself and can be used as an astronomical telescope objective lens, and a positive lens and a negative lens are disposed in this front lens group (L) while leaving an air space so as to have a large air space from a rear lens group (L') having a positive focal length  $(f_2)$ , and when the focal length of an optical system thus obtained is defined as (f), and the distance from the front lens group is defined as  $(\ell)$ , the following conditions are satisfied (see Fig. 1).

- $1.0 < f_1/f < 3.0 \cdots (1)$
- $2.0 < f_1/f_2 < 6.0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (2)$
- $8 \leq F_1 \leq 15 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (3)$
- $0.05 f_1 \le \ell \le 0.2 f_1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4)$

In the above description,  $f_1/f$  of the condition (1) shows the reciprocal of the condensing ratio of the rear lens group to the focal length of the front lens group, and when the maximum value of this range is exceeded, since the radius of curvature

of each surface of the rear lens group becomes smaller, it becomes difficult to correct coma aberration and astigmatism. On the other hand, the case where the minimum value is exceeded is not advantageous in terms of two-way use of one astronomical telescope.

According to the condition (2), by maintaining a large air space between the front lens group and the rear lens group, the rear lens group can be made independent as an auxiliary lens of an adapter type, and even when such a rear lens group is attached to a ready-made astronomical telescope the front lens group of which has an f-number larger than 8, curvature of field is excellently corrected, and the f-number of an objective lens in use can be reduced.

The condition (4) regulates the arrangement of the rear lens group, and concerns the f-number within the range of the condition (3), which the front lens group has, and in a condition where aberrations are properly controlled by selecting a value within the range of the condition (4), a proper back focal length is obtained.

A front lens group satisfying the abovementioned conditions (1), (2), and (3) itself is aberration-corrected, and can be used as an astronomical telescope objective lens.

When an adapter type rear lens group is attached to the front

lens group having an optional focal length satisfying the abovementioned conditions (1), (2), and (3), the f-number can be reduced as small as  $F_1 \times \frac{f}{f_1}$ , whereby an astronomical telescope

objective lens in which coma aberration and curvature of field can be excellently corrected is achieved. In other words, an optical system is realized which makes it possible for one astronomical telescope to serve as two astronomical telescopes with different f-numbers by using a rear lens group (auxiliary lens) as an adapter for one astronomical telescope.

Next, embodiments of the invention are shown. Embodiment (1)

An optical system of Embodiment (1) comprises a front lens group including  $(L_1)$  and  $(L_2)$  and a rear lens group including  $(L_3)$  and  $(L_4)$ , and has the following characteristics.

Focal length: f=824.323mm

Back focal length: Bf=52.928mm

f-number: F=10.3

Focal length of front lens group:  $f_1=1,200.00mm$ 

Back focal length of front lens group: Bf<sub>1</sub>=1,191.790mm

f-number of front lens group: F<sub>1</sub>=15

Focal length of rear lens group:  $f_2=241.372$ mm

Back focal length of rear lens group:  $Bf_2=218.735mm$ 

Herein,  $\begin{cases} R_1 - R_8 \colon & \text{radius of curvature of each lens} \\ & \text{surface (mm)} \\ d_1 - d_7 \colon & \text{lens thickness and air space (mm)} \\ \text{nd} \colon & \text{lens refractive index with respect} \\ & \text{to the d line} \\ \text{vd} \colon & \text{Abbe's number of lens} \end{cases}$ 

Aberrations of the abovementioned embodiment are shown in Fig. 3.

The abovementioned embodiment is a combination of a front lens group and a rear lens group that is an auxiliary lens. Next, aberration comparison with a case where only the front lens group is included and the adapter of the rear lens group is removed is shown.

When only the front lens group is used, the focal length becomes longer than that in the abovementioned embodiment, so that comparison by setting the same focal length makes aberration comparison clearer, and therefore, data of the lens system obtained by applying the proportion of  $f/f_1$  to the data of the front lens group is shown below. The external appearance view of the lens system is shown in Fig. 4, and aberrations of the same are shown in Fig. 5.

Focal length: f'=824.323mm

Back focal length: Bf'=818.688mm

f-number: F'=10.3

#### Embodiment (2)

An optical system of Embodiment (2) comprises a front lens group including (L1) and (L2) and a rear lens group including (L3) and (L4) (see Fig. 6) and has the following characteristics.

Focal length: f=439.642mm

Back focal length: Bf=52.928mm

f-number: F=5.5

Focal length of front lens group:  $f_1=640.00$ mm

Back focal length of front lens group: Bf<sub>1</sub>=629.197mm

f-number of front lens group:  $F_1=8.0$ 

Rear lens group: same as the rear lens group

of Embodiment (1)

				nd	νd
Front	$ ho_1$	$R_1 = +354.133$ $R_2 = -188.546$	d <sub>1</sub> =14.5573	1.43387	95.2
lens group		$R_2 = -100.340$ $R_3 = -190.773$	d <sub>2</sub> =0.1747		
		R <sub>4</sub> =-672.808	$d_3 = 7.2786$	1.5213	52.6
		6 R <sub>5</sub> =+121.2	d <sub>4</sub> =530.23863		
Rear	$L_3$	$R_6 = -169.7$	$d_5=5.0$	1.63854	55.4
lens group		$R_7 = -140.0$	$d_6 = 7.866$		
	$L_4$	R <sub>8</sub> = ∞	$d_7 = 3.0$	1.74	28.3

Aberrations of the abovementioned embodiment are shown in Fig. 7.

The abovementioned embodiment is a combination of a front lens group and a rear lens group that is an auxiliary lens, and next, aberration comparison with a case where only the front lens group is included and the adapter of the rear lens group is removed is shown.

When only the front lens group is included, the focal length

becomes longer than that of the abovementioned embodiment, so that aberration comparison becomes clearer by setting the same focal length, and therefore, data of the lens system obtained by applying the proportion of  $f/f_1$  to the data of the front lens group is shown below. The external appearance view of the lens system is shown in Fig. 8, and aberration diagrams of the same are shown in Fig. 9.

Focal length: f'=439.642mm

Back focal length: Bf'=432.221mm

f-number: F' = 5.5

## 4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an explanatory view of the optical system of the invention, Fig. 2 is a side view showing the optical system of the first embodiment, and Figs. 3 show aberrations of the same, wherein (I) shows spherical aberration, (II) shows astigmatism, and (III) shows distortion. Fig. 4 is a side view of only the front lens group whose focal length is set to the same as that of the first embodiment, and Figs. 5 show aberrations

of the same, wherein (I) shows spherical aberration, (II) shows astigmatism, and (III) shows distortion. Fig. 6 is a side view of the optical system of the second embodiment, and Figs. 7 show aberrations of the same, wherein (I) shows spherical aberration, (II) shows astigmatism, and (III) shows distortion. Fig. 8 is a side view of only the front lens group whose focal length is set to the same as that of the second embodiment, and Figs. 9 show aberrations of the same, wherein (I) shows spherical aberration, (II) shows astigmatism, and (III) shows distortion.

In the figures, the symbols  $(L_1)$  and  $(L_2)$ : front lens group, and the symbols  $(L_3)$  and  $(L_4)$ : rear lens group.

# Procedure amendment (System)

Date: April 10, 1981

To Mr. Haruki Shimada, Commissioner of Japanese Patent Office:

1. Indication of case:

Japanese Patent Application No. Sho-55-155182

- 2. Title of invention: ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE OPTICAL SYSTEM
- 3. Person in charge of amendment

Relationship with the case: Patent applicant

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5. Date of amendment order

March 5, 1981

6. Object of amendment

Power of attorney, Section of "BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS" in the specification, and accompanying drawings

- 7. Details of amendment
- (1) Power of attorney: As in the attached sheet.
- (2) In the specification, "BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS"

shall be amended as follows.

#### 4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an explanatory view of the optical system of the invention, Fig. 2 is a side view showing the optical system of the first embodiment, and Figs. 3 show aberrations of the same, wherein (A) shows spherical aberration, (B) shows astigmatism, and (C) shows distortion. Fig. 4 is a side view of only the front lens group whose focal length is set to the same as that of the first embodiment, and Figs. 5 show aberrations of the same, wherein (A) shows spherical aberration, (B) shows astigmatism, and (C) shows distortion. Fig. 6 is a side view of the optical system of the second embodiment, and Figs. 7 show aberrations of the same, wherein (A) shows spherical aberration, (B) shows astigmatism, and (C) shows distortion. Fig. 8 is a side view of only the front lens group whose focal length is set to the same as that of the second embodiment, and Figs. 9 show aberrations of the same, wherein (A) shows spherical aberration, (B) shows astigmatism, and (C) shows distortion.

In the figures, the symbols  $(L_1)$  and  $(L_2)$ : front lens group, and the symbols  $(L_3)$  and  $(L_4)$ : rear lens group.

(3) "Figs. 3, Figs. 5, Figs. 7, and Figs. 9" of the accompanying drawings are amended as shown on the attached sheets.

